

Hans of Commons

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL 10. NO. 21

BRANDON, MAN. THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

FIVE CENTS

BARGAIN

DAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 13th.

MENS' CLOTHING!

20 per cent. off.

SEE OUR LINE OF

Mens' Tweed Pants

FOR \$1.00

For Spot Cash Only.

Miller & Co.

CITY COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council, was held Thursday evening last, in the City Hall.

There were present—Mayor, Ald. Coldwell, Cameron, Trotter, Halpin, Patterson, Reeser and Keddy.

Communications were read from the following:

Bart, Fisher and Coleman, re claim of J. H. Ashdown for sewer pipe.—Referred to committee on Waterworks and Sewers.

Provincial Board of Health, re appointment of health officer and committee re vaccination. Referred to Police, License and Recief.

D. G. C. Sinclair, Bucke and Maley, fire insurance agents, re arrangement by which risks are to be divided among the agents, doing business in the city.—Filed.

The name of Mr. Sinclair was added to agents, among whom city risks were to be divided.

A tender was received from Mr. J. D. Kennedy, of the Western Lumber Co., for 12,14 and 16 foot plank pine, dressed on one side, inch measure at \$16.50 per 1000 feet; 4.6 and 8 foot plank, at \$10.00 per 1000 feet. Lumber would be delivered for 50 cents per 1000 feet.

Moved by Ald. Halpin, seconded by Ald. Coldwell.—That tender of Western Lumber Co. be accepted and that the city solicitor be instructed to draw up contract.—Carried.

The ratepayers of 8th street petitioned for new sidewalk on the east side of 8th street, between Lenise and Victoria.—Referred to Board of Works.

Below is report of the Chairman of Board of Works, re sidewalks and street improvements.

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Brandon, gentlemen.

I beg to make the following report, re sidewalks and streets.

That a 4 ft. sidewalk is required from Ross to Pacific Ave., on 18th St.

That a culvert be put in on Pacific Ave. crossing 18th Street.

That sidewalk on Pacific Ave. be extended.

A two plank walk be put down on the west side 10th Street, from Assiniboine to Stickney Ave.

A two plank walk on west side 10th Street from Assiniboine to Stickney Ave. A two plank walk on 9th Street, east side from Assiniboine Ave. to Stickney Ave.

A four foot walk on 7th Street, west side from Victoria to McIvor Ave. and the street to be graded.

That a six foot walk from 6th Street east to 1st Street on Victoria Ave., south side, be laid.

That the sidewalk be extended on west side 10th Street to Van Horne Ave.

That a culvert be put in on 13th Street at Assiniboine Ave.

That crossings be made on 5th and 6th Streets from Central school.

That a four foot walk be constructed from Louise Ave., to Victoria Ave., on west side of 7th Street with crossings.

That Chairman be instructed to have streets put in order where pipes have been already laid.

H. R. CAMERON, Chairman

The report was adopted on motion of Ald. Patterson and Trotter.

It was moved by Ald. Halpin seconded by Ald. Keddy—that a ditch culvert be constructed on Rossier Ave., between 18th and 27th Streets; the grade be made wide enough to cover water main.—Carried.

Messrs. Sheriff and Darrach were then heard by the Council on behalf of the School Board, re planting trees.

Ald. Coldwell moved and Ald. Patterson seconded—that the Council supply school board with not more than 400 trees from 5 to 9 feet high, 4 to 5 inches in circumference at base, at \$35.00 per 100 ft. for planting purposes at Central school and east and west ward schools.

That previous motion to obtain trees from the flats be rescinded.—Carried.

CONSIDERATION OF BY-LAWS.

By law No. For the controlling, regulating and licensing of the butcher shops and butcher stalls in the City of Brandon, was on motion read a first time and the rules being suspended it was on motion read a second time in committee of the whole, and blanks filled up with \$100 per year or \$50 for 5 months. On motion the committee rose and report was adopted.

By-laws to authorize the payment of \$75 to Maywood and Houston and to authorize the payment of \$30 to Knights & Farrow to compensate them for the loss of gandered horses destroyed by instructions of District V. S., were passed through the several stages and finally passed.

The Council adjourned at 11 o'clock.

ROYALTY IN THE CITY.

Descendant of the Great Napoleon Passes Through From the West.

On Saturday last a distinguished party of Frenchmen passed through the city from the west, on their way to the World's Fair. The party consisted of Prince Roland Bonaparte, a descendant of the great Napoleon and his suite, consisting of six persons: Capt. Henri de Peirre, formerly a naval officer, A. D. C.; Dr. Paul Tepard, a celebrated physician, Paris; Dr. Bonnard, of the Paris journals La France and L'Evenement; M. L'André, editor of Le Discours; M. Edouard de Virgile, the Prince's private Secretary; and Charles Clement, body servant.

The Prince is a tall, stoutly built gentleman, standing over 6 feet, a contrast to his famous ancestor. He disposes nobility and is traveling as quickly and unostentatiously as possible; he is also a writer of some repute. The party will visit Winnipeg, staying for a few days, when they will proceed on their journey to Chicago. After taking in the fair, the party intend paying Montreal a visit, when they will sail for Europe. It is the intention of the Prince to return to this continent in the winter, visiting the Southern States and Mexico.

OXBOW.

The town of Oxbow is situated on the Souris branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, about 45 miles east of Estevan, and occupies a beautiful site, standing as it does on a gentle slope of Prairie land, facing southward, which affords excellent drainage into the Souris river, which flows past the town on the south side, and which a short distance to the west, forms that peculiar curve from which the town derives its name.

This town is less than 18 months old; and if the manner in which it has grown since starting is to be taken as an indication of future prosperity, the town of Oxbow will have a bright future, and will shortly be ranked as one of the most important towns in the North-west.

We presume one of the principal reasons for the rapid development of this town and surrounding country is the fact that the soil is admirably adapted to the growing of wheat, spring usually being considerably earlier than throughout Manitoba, and an almost total immunity from early frosts in the fall. It will readily be seen, therefore, that no better section of country could be offered to intending settlers than this of which we write, and there are large tracts of land yet open for settlement.

There has already been a considerable immigration to this locality this spring, 13 cars of settlers' effects having arrived at the depot here, and it is estimated that there will be fully 50 per cent more acreage under cultivation this year than last.

Your reporter was informed that a Mr. Garnet, of St. Thomas, N.D., who carries on farming on a large scale in that country, has been here since March, and has stated that the sample of grain grown here is much superior to that grown in his own country to the south, being heavier, while the yield per acre was about the same in both places last year. Mr. Garnet owns 2,800 acres of land in the Oxbow district, and says that during the coming season he intends to bring in 20 carloads of horses, axes, ploughs and other necessary implements, and begin breaking up this land.

There is an Agricultural Society here,

with a large membership. They hold their exhibitions at Alameda and this town alternately. This society is in a flourishing condition, which is an indication of prosperity among the farmers.

The Episcopalian, Methodist, and Presbyterians have churches here and hold meetings regularly. There is also a good school with an average attendance of forty children.

This town has every facility for marketing all kinds of farm produce, and it is represented almost every kind of business, among which we mention:

The Farmers' Joint Stock Grist Mill Company. The existence of this company is due to the enterprise and foresight of Mr. A. A. McLaughlin, the present managing director and secretary, whose call to the farmers was promptly responded to with the result that a company was formed bearing the name

THE MILL,

which is now nearly completed, is a highly framed building 42x32, three stories high, independent of garret or basement; engine house, 22x32, the whole being built on a solid stone foundation nine feet high, and entirely covered with steel shingles and siding.

On the first, a grinding floor, there are five double stand of rolls; also the flour packer and chop stones. On the second floor, there are three purifiers and three graders; also smutter and brush machines.

On the 3rd floor there are three scalpers and five floor bolts, one bran duster and also the wheat cleaner and separator.

The basement is mostly taken up with elevator boats, lime shafting, and three storage bins, etc. The engine is a Corliss, 65 horse power, built by John Abell, of Toronto. Your reporter is informed that the machinery throughout is the very best that can be procured in America.

Mr. A. R. Leitch has charge of the work of construction, and deserves credit for the excellent manner in which he has done his work.

The hardware business is represented by Mr. A. W. Roalston, on Railroad avenue opposite the depot, and Mr. J. Young, Main street. Mr. Roalston came here from Brandon, where he was connected with the Wells Hardware Co., and has succeeded in building up a good trade. He has one of the finest hardware stores west of Brandon, and deals in all kinds of building and shelf hardware, cutlery, plated ware, tin and stoves.

Mr. J. Young, carries on a general hardware business: Shelf and heavy goods, stoves and tinware, lamps, paints and oils. This firm was formerly Young Bros., but since last December the present proprietor has carried it on alone, with Mr. C. Roseley as manager.

The Massay-Harris company have here about as fine a warehouse as is to be found in any western town, and with Mr. S. Sprague as manager the company should do a good business.

The Livery and sale business is carried on by Messrs. Pollard & Bell, Railroad eve., and Messrs. Morrison & Gillespie, Main street, also Andrew Jackson, Main street. At any of these places good horses and comfortable carriages are kept for hire.

Our World's Fair Letter.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1893

Only one more day and then the fair will be a thing of the present. Although the daily visitors will see but little difference next Monday from the appearance of the grounds, as they are in fine condition, the fair will seem different.

It will be on the stage of action, and the thousand of visitors next Monday are not going to be disappointed in the greatest show on earth. Every effort has been made by the anxious officials to have the fair open in good shape; but the continued storms and incessant rains have hindered the work very much. The finishing touches are being put upon the white gown of the wonderful "city by the Lake," but they will ready to throw wide open the gates, and invite critical inspection from their many guests next Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Chicago is proud of the fair and on a whole has done her duty in preparing to receive and entertain and care for the visiting multitude. She has placed the city in first class sanitary condition. She has organized an efficient system of fire, police and hospital services at the exposition grounds, and she has done all and even more than she promised to do when the location of the fair was settled.

There is one thing, however, that Chicago will stand on her rights and that is the price charged for hotel and restaurant accommodations. It is useless for the people way back in the country to think they can come to Chicago, see the fair and stop at the best hotel while doing so for the same money that they pay for hotel rates at home. Chicago is a big city and the rates are always higher in the city than in small country villages; for about \$2.00 per day, and he can buy a good meal at any restaurant for fifty cents, but if he comes here expecting to live on \$5.00 per week and take in a big show-out of that, he will be much mistaken.

In short, it will cost money to see the fair, and it will be money well spent, too.

A historic relic reached the city yesterday, and is now in the custody of one of the safety deposit companies. It is the sword of Washington. It is a bayonet plated, full dress sword, with parchment scabbard and silk hilt and cord attached.

It was manufactured in 1760. It is not yet determined just what disposition will be made of the sword during the fair, but it will probably be on exhibition in the Government Building.

The Pennsylvania's World's Fair headquarters will be in good shape Monday morning. The carpets are all laid and the rich furniture is being put in today.

The pictures are all hung and the decoration is finished. The building is a substantial building and resembles somewhat the Independence Hall in Philadelphia. In the centre of the structure is a great rotunda running up through the building, and far up into the clock tower.

Worlds F

where it ends in a dome, richly frescoed and brilliantly lighted by electric lamps sunk in the ceiling. It is under the dome that the famous Liberty Bell will be placed. The women's department is artistically designed and is furnished for a reception room. A cloth of gold carpet made on special order in Paris covers the triangular-shaped room. Some very fine pictures painted by Pennsylvania women adorn the walls. The Keystone State has responded beautifully in the way of exhibits in the main building. Eight thousand square feet are occupied in the Horticultural building. This is fitted up handsomely and is intended to have a very fine display of pomology and viticulture. Pennsylvania is famous the world over for its coal and coal will be king in its exhibit. Great Pyramids of selected pieces with solid chunks are placed around, and in the centre is a large model of the well known coal breaker and mining appliances, showing just how the work is accomplished in the great anthracite region.

The sun shines with a bright glory today, giving a bright warm welcome to the many visitors that are in our city. Two o'clock is the hour set for removing the Liberty Bell to Jackson Park. This will be a grand parade. The Chicago guards will escort the party to the grounds. They are rushing things in every building. A visitor can hardly hear himself thinking for the noise of the hammers, the rolling of trucks and wrenching apart of box tops. The odor of paint and varnish fills the air, as every workman puts the finishing touches to every nook and cranny. The fair will close at night with a thankful sigh that everything is in good shape as it is.

NOTES.

The dedication of the Turkish mosque at the Turkish village on Midway Plaza yesterday afternoon attracted more than 4,000 people, many of whom stood in rain and water without being regarded a glimpse of the chief actors in the ceremony.

California is way behind with both building and exhibits, but they are working day and night, and it is expected that the work will not take over a week longer to finish.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gives a reception in the large parlour of Jackson Park today. This will be a rare treat to a great many ladies, and it is to be hoped the sun will continue to shine throughout the day.

UNSELLING NIMS.

AN OLD DUMB BELL.

A cracked bell is not generally speaking an object of much interest. We have heard the past and the orators display some magnificent ideas that got their inspiration from the ringing and the chiming of the golden notes of the bells; but it is left for American patriots to venture a guess as to the sight of an old dumb bell.

In Philadelphia there is an old cracked bell that is called "Liberty bell," from the fact that it was rung for the signing of the American Independence in 1776. As might have been expected in a people whose ardor patriotic, is one of the prominent characteristics of our southern neighbors. Old liberty bell must do duty at Chicago this summer, and so an escort of forty of Philadelphia's best men have been detailed to convey the sacred relic to the great show.

On its passage through the towns on the route, regiments of soldiers, foot cavalry and artillery were called out to salute the "old dumb bell," and the best orators of the nation had to respond to the salutes of the rifle and artillery.

The bell and the flag that have braved 100 years, furnished the said orators with breathing thoughts, and burning words that thrilled the multitude. School children were out in procession and each furnished with a miniature flag, to wave in the breeze, while their little throats were vocal with the hurrah. We cold blooded Canadians can hardly make out what all the fuss was about; but if we were to sit down and ponder a while, we might possibly arrive at the conclusion, that such processions and such a training for children are the very best schools for graduating patriots.

The boys that have received such early training are never heard to make a sneering remark about the flag of their country.

They are never heard discussing the question, whether it is the best thing that they can do to change the old flag, haul it down and run up a foreign one on its pole. They never bother themselves discussing the question whether 100 or 1000 years is the probable age of a national banner.

Ex-president Harrison says, that the present generation of Americans, think more of their flag than any previous generation, and that the generations to come will be still more loyal to it than the present. All honor to such loyalty, say we, and let Canadians that have a flag that has a record and a history of bright traditions cling to their national banner, and when any fellow is heard prating about a change, let him be marked for a milking funeral, at which the cows may bear a fitting dirge. Why not Canadians have more holidays at which the pomp and circumstance of grand processions might inspire our orators with enthusiastic speeches, and in this way wipe out the few restless ninnymops who dare to utter a sneer, or hint at the possibility of Canadians ever thinking of abandoning the union jack.

ALL ASTIR

THE MAMMOTH
STOCK
MELTING

Giving up Business Prices

Are making a lively time at the business centre of the City. With all the drawbacks resulting from the unfavorable weather our place of business has been alive.

Our Prices are Surprising

And all those who have not yet visited our store have missed some of the greatest gains ever given in the city. Our stock is now complete and

REDUCED IT MUST BE

Our Carpets have been cut down lively. Our Clothing Sales have surpassed any prior season since we have been in Brandon. Until we effect a sale of the entire stock we will

SLASH THE PRICES
OF ALL GOODS

We have a Stock of Flannelettes

Unsurpassed in the Province. Good heavy Flannelettes at less than 5 cents per yard. We will sell you Table Cloth at less than 30 cents per yard. Best quality English Flannelettes sold elsewhere at 20 cents per yard, at only 8 cents per yard. Best English Cambric Prints sold elsewhere at 15 to 17c. per yard, for less than 12c. per yard.

REMEMBER

We will sell Cheaper than any other house in the City, and we have a better assort'd Stock to choose from. We attend strictly to our business, hence the grand success attained.

Come and See

Our English Flannelettes at 10c., regular price 15c., our 12c. line, regular price 18c.

A FINE NEW STOCK OF

PARASOLS

AT REDUCED PRICES

One Case of New Embroideries and Insertions at Wholesale Prices. The biggest bonanza ever brought into the city, imported direct from Germany.

See our 60 cent Dress Goods at Cut Prices.

New and Fashionable Dress Robes at Cost.

We are anxious to retire from business and will accomplish it if possible. Twenty two years of business anxiety has proved enough for the present.

Remember the Bargain Spot.

I. R. STROME,

Cor. 9th St. and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON MAIL.

Thursday, May 11, 1893.

English statesmen of all shades of opinion have for centuries taken the greatest pride in improving the British navy in various directions. On more than one occasion large sums of money were freely given by the tax-payers to have it efficiently equipped. In 1859 the passing of the "Naval Defence Act" was another step in this direction, which authorized the construction of seventy new ships at a cost of \$107,500,000 of 316,000 tons displacement, carrying 540 guns. The date for the completion of this large order was placed for April, 1894, but the work was undertaken with such zeal, that they are nearly all completed, fully armed and ready for commission. The material outcome of this well directed activity of the British authorities will be seen at a glance, by comparing the strength of the British navy now, with that of 1886. In 1886 it comprised 57 ships of 15 knots speed and upwards, exclusive of torpedo boats; now there are 140. In 1886 there were afloat and in reserve 499 heavy guns; now there are 1,868. In 1886 the British navy possessed only 33 light quick-firing guns; now it has 7,175. The number of officers and men on the active list has been raised by 13,000, and the reserve by 5,000. If this means anything it is that the historic fame of the British navy is to be preserved and that England is to maintain her naval supremacy the wide world over. In addition to the above permanent improvements to our naval defences, every department of the navy has been thoroughly overhauled and reorganized, placing them on a sound business and efficient basis, which has quieted the public mind on the subject of proper naval defence, and created a national feeling of safety and satisfaction.

The Czar of Russia, it is universally known, takes the greatest possible care in the selection of the inmates of his palace, as well as of all those who wait upon, and attend him in his official and private journeys. He is said to be in a state of daily alarm for the safety of his life, having no doubt before his mind the fate of some of his despotic ancestors, who were cut down without mercy. "Uneasy rest the head that wears a crown," can, it appears, be appropriately applied to the Czar, although on slight examination, we might not have far to look for the reason. A little incident that happened at the Lievedanta palace in the Crimea, where the Czar was during the Easter festivities, goes to show that notwithstanding all his precautions, there is one or more black sheep amongst the flock of his household. On Easter Sunday morning, it is reported, that he found an equitably painted egg on his breakfast table, which, on being opened was found to contain a small silver dagger, with two ivory-like hands and a slip of paper bearing the words: "Christ has risen; we also shall rise again." The egg must have been placed there by one who had access to the room, and who was therefore one of the household, but who the culprit is has not transpired, although every effort has been made to ferret out, and have the guilty person apprehended and punished.

Among the recent uses to which electricity has been successfully put, there is none that has caused so much wonder in the scientific world, as that to which Professor Elihu Gray, of New York has applied it, in operating his telautograph, or long distance writing machine, of which he himself is the inventor. An exhibition of the machine and the work it can perform, was recently given in the room of the National Telautograph Co., N. Y., to a large number of experts and business men, who watched with great interest the remarkably accurate records made by what in appearance seems to be an insignificant illiputian invention, but which assured the proportions of a prodigian in the execution of its work. Judging from the specimens of the work that it has executed, it is certain to become the most popular means for transmitting messages by the electric spark for long distances, owing to its accuracy and the ease with which it can be operated, and there can be little doubt that it will soon supersede the telephone. The mechanism of the telautograph is extremely simple and direct. It consists of a transmitter and a receiver associated for use at one station. An ordinary lead pencil is used for operating or transmitting purposes. Near its points two silk cords are fastened at right angles to each other. These connect with the instrument, and following the motions of the pencil regulate the correct impulses that control the receiving pen at the distant station.

The writing is done on ordinary paper five inches wide, conveniently arranged on a roll attached to the machine. A lever is so moved by the hand as to shift the paper forward mechanically at the transmitter and electrically at the receiver. The receiving pen in a capillary glass tube placed at the junction of two aluminum arms.

It is supplied with ink, which flows from a reservoir, through a small tube placed in one of the arms. The electrical impulses coming over the wire, move the pen of the recorder simultaneously with the movements of the pen in the hand of the sender. As the pen

passes over the paper an ink tracing is left, which is always a fac-simile of the sender's motions, whether in the formation of letters, figures, signs or sketches.

From this it will be seen that there is practically no limit to the work that can be done by the telautograph. When fully developed it will be invaluable in cases where accurate records are required. From his office a business man can send instructions to the factory, close by or many miles distant, and have them delivered in his own handwriting. A broker dealing by wire can give quotations and execute orders to buy and sell securities without danger of dispute. A physician may wire his prescription to a druggist, using the arbitrary code of the profession, confident that no mistake will be made in the transmission. A reporter can send his report or a sketch of his subject taken on the spot to his paper. The policeman, wishing to notify all the police precincts of the escape of a burglar, can do so quickly, transmitting his orders in his own writing, sketching an accurate description of the man if necessary at the same time. Then again a man can go away and leave his machine locked up in his desk. When he returns in one, two, or half a dozen days he will find the messages sent to him by his friends all recorded on the roll paper in his desk.

This invention may be looked upon as one of the wonders of the age, and will in time revolutionize the existing telephone and telegraphic systems. It also brings into prominence once more, the name of Prof. Gray, who has devoted his life to the perfection of communication by electricity. Years ago he invented the musical telephone, and he says he will not rest satisfied until he invents a speaking telephone to be worked by electricity.

To Manitobans and Northwesterners generally, but more especially to those who are intimately connected with wheat raising, the following figures regarding the world's output of wheat for the years 1892 and 1893, will be of interest. Lumping the wheat productions of Canada and the U. S. for these years together, we find that 108,529,000 bushels have been marketed this year, for so far, as against 62,339,000 for the entire of last year, or an increase in this year over last years' production of 46,190,000 bushels. In Europe and other foreign wheat producing countries, for this year 69,704,000 bushels have been raised as against \$1,256,000 for last year, showing a decrease of 11,552,000 bushels. The grand total for this year is 184,233,000 bushels, for the whole world, for last year 148,755,000, or an increase of 36,178,000 bushels, in the present year as compared with last year. The supply of wheat at present seems to be equal to the demand, and it is thought by the best posted men in grain circles, that the maximum production has been reached, at least for some years to come. If this be so we can hardly expect any very appreciable advance in the price of wheat, that is, assuming there will be no shortage by failure or other catastrophe, for which of course we have no guarantee, but with any of these or other unforeseen events happening, the price of wheat might easily reach unprecedented prices.

An Elephants Recollection.

Five months ago a small boy with several companions, was feeding one of the elephants at the Zoo in Schenley park, Pittsburgh, known as Guskay. He handed her buns on a nail fastened in the trunk of a long stick, and the boy for fun jabbed the nail deep into the elephant's trunk, and then ran away. Yesterday the same boy visited the Zoo. Suddenly the elephant threw her trunk in the air, and, trumpeting made a rush at the boy. Keeper Andy Neelan seized a pitchfork and ran for the elephant, shouting "Get back! Get back!" The boy ran for the first time in her life Guskay refused to obey. She had thrown the boy up against the side of the shed and was rushing for him with her trunk. In a moment more she would have trampled him under her feet. The keeper thrust the fork into her shoulder, and forced her back. The keeper's voice was like a bugle, and the elephant gave a low groan. So it chanced that one night when it seemed to Mrs. Briggs as if her tired eyes had just been closed, Nahum spoke up briskly: "Come, Lucy, come to time to get up. It's all habit sleepin' so much. The roosters are crowin' in great shape."

He then rubbed her heavy lids and rose reluctantly. The clock had stopped, but Nahum said it was nearly six for there was a light in "Bunker's shop" and he usually opened the doors at that time.

Soon the kettle was steaming cheerfully, and while breakfast was being prepared Nahum took his lantern and went out to "do chores." He waited and fed his stock, and returned to eat a hearty meal. Then she sat down to wait the first streak of dawn, but after an hour it seemed, if anything, darker than before.

"Ain't it terrible long comin' light this?" asked Mrs. Briggs, to the caring Judge. "I guess the sun will be around on time."

Soon his wife looked out again.

"For the love of John Turner!" she exclaimed. "Bunker's got put out his god-damn gosh-darned do. Go on, an' han' him, an' find what time it is."

"It's day time, I tell ye," said Nahum, but he went out and hailed his neighbor.

"I dunno exactly," said Mr. Bunker, with some moderation, "but when I shut up shop I think it was about 10 o'clock."

Then Nahum came in and shut the door.

While Mrs. Briggs prepared for a second night's rest, he wound the clock and set it. She noticed that he took decided comfort in winding more vigorously than seemed quite necessary.

A Puzzle for the Doctor.

Early in January Eva Wessel, a little girl in Drayton, Ind., became covered with vivid red rings. No apparent discomfort arose from them. Within a day she began to swell, and in a few hours had reached nearly three times her proper dimensions, and had been swelled ever since, so swelling made it impossible for her to swallow even the smallest amount of food, and all this time she has been kept alive by absorption.

Three times daily she is covered from head to foot with corn cooked to a mush in milk. The child seems to thrive on this diet, is good-natured and gay, dressed with dolls and picture books. She is, however, held that she cannot move, but reposes all the time in bed. Physicians do not know what is the matter nor how to treat the case.

She (Gandy)—"Do you care for me as much as—?" He (wildly)—"Who-who?" She (whispering)—"As much as ever."

The Royal Irish Constabulary consists at present of 12,000 drilled and disciplined men, armed with rifle, bayonet, revolver and baton. The annual cost of the force is about £1,500,000 which is at the rate of five or six shillings per head of the population of Ireland. The money comes out of the Imperial purse.

The Financial Position Explained.

"Josiah," enquired Mrs. Chugwater, as she poured the coffee, "what does it mean to say that the Empire is in the financial situation being strained and the money market unsettled, and all that sort of thing?"

"It means that there is an uneasy feeling about securities," answered Mr. Chugwater, reaching for another biscuit.

"What does that mean?"

"Why, stocks and bonds, and—unspeculative values generally."

"What makes them have an uneasy feeling?"

"It's the operators, you understand, the financiers, that have that. When there comes a stringency in the money market?"

"In the money market? Do they sell money?"

"They sell securities, which is about the same thing, only they fluctuate in value. The condition of the stock and bond market is an index of the financial situation generally."

"Does the Government quit making it?"

"No, it's simply withheld from investment in ordinary speculative channels. It's withdrawn from circulation and held up. Can you understand that?"

"Yes, I suppose so. What does anybody want to withdraw it from circulation for, Josiah?"

"It's all a matter of public confidence," said Josiah, becoming slightly impatient. "When everybody has confidence in his fellow-men there's no reason why he won't buy. Some people have," he went on, warning his subject, "of getting scared about nothing that makes panes Somebody has a little money in bank. He begins to be afraid the bank isn't all right, and he goes down town to take it out. He tells some friend on the way what he is going to do, to the friend tells him to stop, and it spreads, and the first thing you know there's a run on a perfectly sound bank, and all because some sound-head has lost confidence. And that reminds me," said Mr. Chugwater, checking himself hurriedly and looking about with a start. "We've got about \$800 in Old Gambald's bank that isn't too safe. I'm going right down town now, as quick as I can get there, to draw every cent of it out!"

And with nervous haste Mr. Chugwater put on his hat and coat, and off he went through the front door, half an hour was walking crooked back and forth on the sidewalk in front of Old Gambald's bank waiting for the doors to open.

Great Women at Home.

Mrs. Cleveland has a manner of scenting her rooms which is both unique and dainty. She does not employ the Chinese powders nor the perfumed woods to burn away in vases, but she uses a small bottle of perfume and rose scented under the carpets in the corners, and the perfume, smothered, as it were, lasts for months, and at the same time mysterious and beautiful. The late Mrs. Chester A. Arthur believed that shell-work pictures for photographs were special effects to a woman. She had a special attachment to everything, according to the San Francisco Examiner, has heard of about voices or echoes sounding through shells, and she thought that with the presence of the face in the shells the voices of friends would be louder and clearer. Mrs. James F. Blaine, invariably dressed in her evening room, always placing a square tablecloth upon the table and arranging embroidered tray covers in diagonal fashion upon the surface. She likes plenty of d'shes upon the table, after the old-fashioned New England plan, and has no love for the present style of strapping the board of every thing that d'shes in immediate use.

The Sun Was on Time, but Nahum Wasn't.

Early rising was a frequent subject of contention between Nahum Briggs and his wife. Her ability to wake in season for an "early start" was a question often mooted by Nahum, and the result was that all responsibility of waking fell upon him. So it chanced that one night when it seemed to Mrs. Briggs as if her tired eyes had just been closed, Nahum spoke up briskly: "Come, Lucy, come to time to get up. It's all habit sleepin' so much. The roosters are crowin' in great shape."

He then rubbed her heavy lids and rose reluctantly. The clock had stopped, but Nahum said it was nearly six for there was a light in "Bunker's shop" and he usually opened the doors at that time.

President Cleveland's Wealth.

When Mr. Cleveland was first elected to the presidency he had to borrow \$1,200 to see him to the White House. The purchase of "Red Top," however, cleared him over \$80,000 and he saved some of his salary while president.

Then he got a new law office at a salary of \$25,000 a year, besides which he got several large fees for refereeing cases. He made a good deal of money too in company with William C. Whitney, and his investments in Chicago gas have paid him as also in the Pacific in the Northern Pacific, but Mr. Cleveland's expense for family, for money, and has at various times contributed at least \$25,000 toward the expenses of the Democratic party. To-day Mr. Cleveland is worth about \$25,000 and Mrs. Cleveland \$8000 of her own.

Dan Lamont is quite as rich as the president, although he had not more than \$5,000 to start with.—Chicago Times.

The Food of The Gods.

He was nothing but a tramp, a modest returning tramp, one of the nature's noblemen kind, and when in answer to his timid knock, a young matron opened the door he asked:

"Will you kindly let me in?"

"You might," she began frigidly, when he interrupted.

"Would it be possible to spill a few drops of coffee into?"

"It would be—but—"

"And a spoonful of cream—"

"One moment, please. I don't ask for sugar, but if you will kindly look into the cup it will be turned into nectar-pester, madam, the food of the gods."

He got it, and two large doughnuts besides.—Detroit Free Press.

Crowded Heads Bobbed the Church.

At a recent meeting of the Convocation of Canterbury the Archishop of that place, among others, spoke on the small stipends of many curates in the English Church. An enormous audience, including the Queen, was present on the restoration and building of churches during the last few years, but nothing has been done for the inferior clergy. The endowments of the Church made due provision for them up to the sixteenth century. Then the Church was robbed by Henry VIII. Most of what he left was taken by Edward VI, and the rest by Queen Elizabeth. Thus the church was beaten by two kings and a queen, a way of putting it that made the Convocation laugh.

One never grows fat by having to eat his own words.

"The point I am trying to make is this," remarked the blonde, as she whittled desperately at the lead pencil. But none of the others could see it.

300 Irish residents of New York met to protest against the fashion of giving such names as "Murphy," "Cronley," and "Pat," to ugly-looking animals at the Central Park Zoo. The Board of Park Commissioners was roundly denounced for permitting this.

Hibernian nomenclature, and the meeting was unanimous in its determination that the practice must cease.

The Luxury of Being Boss.

A Texas gentleman contracted with a negro to do some repairing of his house. The next day the gentleman found that the man had hired two hands who were hard at work while he was strutting around giving instructions.

"How much do you pay them?" he was asked.

"Well, sah, I pay one man \$10 and the other one \$15."

"But where does your part of the money come in?"

"Come in? Why, Ise de boss, don't you see?"

Brief History of the Iron Trade in England.

There are many old references to the iron trade in the country of Sussex, particularly in Hailsham, which refers to the people of Lewes in 1266, causing us to levy a toll of one penny on every cartload of iron, and one half-penny on every horse load of the same metal, which passed through the town from the Weald. An inhabitant of Lewes supplied the ironwork for the tower of the same king in Westminster Abbey.

In Edward I's reign iron was being smelted at St. Leonard's Forest, and complaints were made by the ironmongers of the city of London in regard to certain manufactured articles supplied by the smelters of the Weald.

In the following reign the iron of the Sussex Weald was considered superior to that of the Weald.

The iron of the Sussex Weald was used for the expedition against Scotland.

The ancient handbells, which were

used by the English in the fifteenth century,

were made in Sussex.

The iron of the Sussex Weald was

used for the manufacture of

the great armory in the Tower of

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BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1893.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RY.

The Portage Liberal, edited by Joseph Martin's late law partner, abuses the Free Press for standing by the Hudson's Bay Ry. It says, "the F. P. no longer pretends to defend the granting of the enormous aid the province at one time proposed to give." Whether that aid would have been small or enormous, it may not be out of place to say that it was Mr. Martin proposed it—the guaranteeing of 4% interest on \$4,500,000 for twenty years. The amount the province would have to pay under such a guarantee would, in any event, have been but \$180,000 a year for 20 years, and if the road paid pretty well it would be much lighter, and perhaps nothing. But what we want to point out is that if the F. P. is censurable for defending such assistance, how are Mr. Martin, Mr. Greenway and the rest of that faction blameless for proposing it? If that conundrum is too difficult we would ask the Liberal what it thought of Mr. Martin's suggestion, when he desired to climb to fame through Farmers' Union, that it would pay every farmer in Manitoba to mortgage his farm for \$100 to build that road?

Every man, but a fool or a Greenway Liberal since the \$500 a mile appeared in sight, knows that wheat could be conveyed to England 10cts a bushel less than by any other route, and our imports could come in at a corresponding reduction; and though the country has been sunk in a million and a half for competition, and another million is asked for, the C. P. R. is still appealed to to reduce rates. This two and a half millions is doubtless more than the Hudson's Bay Ry. would have cost, under four and a half million guarantee, over a period of twenty years, and now we have a two and a half million debt as good as around our necks, and the cry for competition is as loud as ever.

These gentlemen need not attempt to creep into their holes in this way as the Hudson's Bay project will yet catch them by the nose, no matter where they hide.

EDUCATION.

Dr. Orton, of Winnipeg, had a letter in the Free Press, the other day, dealing with the "over education" of the day, that had many good points, to recommend the. The Doctor thinks Manitoba, and all Canada for that matter, is spending too much on the educational institutions of the day, and though it is the next thing to sacrifice to say it, he is about right. The state owes every youth in the land a good English education, but it should be drawn on for nothing more. All who want higher education should find the means to secure it themselves. Collegiate departments and high schools are established in large villages and small towns, and maintained, for the most part by the taxation of the public, for the education, in so far as it is serviceable, of but a limited few. When a high school or Collegiate department is established it is attended by scores simply because it is there, and without any intention of turning the education got there to any useful end. It is safe to say that the Brandonite, who twenty-five years hence looks back at the career of those pupils that are attending the Brandon Collegiate today, will not find more than ten percent of the number that have made any practical use of the education they are getting there now. Oh! but, says one, that is not the fault of either the school or the education. Very true, but in dealing with matters of this character people must speak of things as they turn out, and not as they might be with circumstances reversed. If a boy or girl has the material in him or her out of which men and women, who turn higher education to account, are made, an education can be got at a good common school sufficient to fit the scholar for a second-class teacher's certificate at the age of 17, and with that education at that age the party has plenty of years before him, or her, in which to secure all the education desired in good time out of personal earnings. In so far as the useful results go, the state and the average tax payer are contributing large sums annually for the education of ten percent of the attendants at the high schools. To my mind it would be infinitely better, in so far as the general public is concerned if instead of Colleges and High schools, maintained by public taxation, more private academies were scattered over the country, where special training is available for those who desire it.

Those who have no calling in view, and are now attending the high schools merely because they are there, would not attend the academies, when they would have to pay for their studies. In the high schools the pupils have to take up all branches laid down, according to classification, whether they intend to make any use of half of them or not, in after life. In the academy, on the other hand the branches desired only would be taken up, and of course greater progress in the special education, in a given time

would be the result. As we said at the outset such advocacy, however, is considered sacrilege the way things go, and we close it.

THE TARIFF AGAIN.

What the Honorable Foster and Bowell can hope to gain by interviewing the Boards of Trade, Importers and Manufacturers of Canada, but more especially the two former, for information to assist them in tariff reform, is something, to be honest, the average mind cannot understand. Of course they have a knowledge of trade questions, and can impress their observations, but that is all. Practically speaking, it matters nothing to an importer whether he pays 10% or 40% on an import, as he puts the duty with profits, on his money invested in duty on the import, and charges all to the consumer—he neither gains nor loses by it. And the same is true of the manufacturers. The present import duties on imports, are designed to be prohibitive, or they are failing in the object for which framed, and when they pay duties on raw materials used in manufacture, they simply add it on the cost of their manufactures and charge all to the consumer. It is then the consumers, and they alone, the government ought to consult, if they desire to make alterations equitably.

The consumers or at least every sensible one of them know that a revenue sufficient to run the country, from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year, must be collected in revenues, and what cannot be got in inland, postal, and from casual and similar sources must be got out of customs, say \$15,000,000. Now this must be got from consumers, and the proper principle is to make all pay according to means, and not according to class or profession. It is because they are made an exception to this principle that the farmers of Canada are objecting, perfectly justified in objecting, to the tariff on implements, wire and twine. They pay their share of the revenues, with all other classes of the community, on the general imports of the country, and they are compelled to pay over and above this, special duties on the articles enumerated above, *which another class of the community are compelled to pay*, that they object and deserve the sympathy of all honest men in their objections.

We have just said that if importers in any other classes of merchandise imported pay duties they in turn add the expenses on the prices otherwise of their wares, and collect from the consumers. If the farmers could add the duties they pay on implements, twine and wire, to the price of their wheat, and make the consumers pay it they would stand as other importers stand, and have no special cause for complaint, but this they can not do. They have a surplus to export, which very few in any other calling in Canada have, and they to sell in markets where other countries stand in keen competition. They have then to take, not the price they should get, considering the cost of production, because of duties and other restrictions, but the price paid to other competitors, less handicapped than they are. The farmer then is the only class of producer in Canada, who cannot add the cost of duties to the price of his productions, and compel the consumers to pay it, and for that reason he is in reality the first man, who should be consulted in a tariff revision and the only one whose story should have especial weight with the government.

The farmers of the Canadian Northwest have asked for a removal of duties on coal oil and lumber, but they have not the same grounds in insisting on this as on the abolition of implement duties, for the reason all classes in Canada consume lumber and coal oil, as well as they do in this respect they are not specially legislated against. They, however, feel that they are at a disadvantage because of the heavy freights they pay on all exports and imports, as compared with the farmers in other provinces, and for this they should have some consideration. Besides this they contend, and very justly, as there is no longer any possibility, because of the scarcity of timber in the states, of American lumber being sacrificed in Canada. Duties then enable Canadian producers to make only the more profits out of their victims, over the Canadian producers. As to the coal oil question the case stands thus: There are but a few people in Lambton county, Ont., engaged in the industry, and the extra tax on the whole of Canada, is not justified by the small amount of money expended in the industry.

The cry of keep your money at home and support your industries, does not amount to shucks, as the more the prohibitive (I) tariff is tested against implements in the North-west, the greater is the importation. Within the last three years our importation has trebled, so that protection is not protecting. If the Canadian made as suitable an article at the same price the American farmer pays it would be unfair for the Canadian to send his money out of the country, and if that was the case we are confident that he knows enough about dollars and cents to dissuade him from doing it. It is because he cannot be as well suited at

home for the price, th American farmer pays, that he imports.

We are aware there are a few people, who will blame us for reasoning this way, but if there is a man in Canada now, who can say either premises or conclusions are wrong, from the minister of the crown to the simplest farmer, we want to hear from him. This is surely fair.

THE GLOBE AND THE TARIFF.

What the Toronto Globe can mean by dealing with the tariff question the way it does, is something no sane man can understand. It takes up the working man and tells him if the tariff on clothing and provisions was removed, he could live so much cheaper. It tells the farmer if the duties were removed he would get his implements and all other requirements 30 per cent. cheaper. It tells the professional men and the manufacturer if duties were removed they could present their products so much the cheaper and so on of all classes. Now, the question is this: If all this be true, why did The Globe advise its friends when in power in 1876 to raise the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent.? If Canada can do without a revenue now, when the debt is much larger in consequence of the construction of the C. P. R. and the enlargement of the Canals, than it was then, it could surely have done without one when the Grits were in power and the demands on the treasury were less than they are now.

Again, notwithstanding that increase to 17½ per cent, the Grit government of that day was unable to meet the current expenses on of the 17½ per cent. tariff, and ran behind in the five years over eleven millions of dollars. Had the faithful remained in power the 17½ would have to be further increased to meet ordinary demands.

What THE MAIL contends is that a tariff equitably borne by all classes, sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the country must be enforced, but special levies to the prejudice of one class for the benefit of another must be discontinued. In some cases it may be wise to experiment in protection but when after a fair trial it is found a reasonable protection does not protect, or is not necessary for the continuance of the business originally protected it should either be sensibly diminished altogether.

The Free Press has a telegram to the effect that the English share holders of the G. N. W. C. R. R. are now in the ascendant and are bringing suit to compel Mr. Codd to give up the books and all the belongings of the company. It may be that the Canadian board have been harshly treated; but of course this is a feature of the case that will not interest the public. The latter want to see the road running no matter by whom, and are not concerned in the course of legislation thereafter. The new board say they will push construction vigorously this summer.

The difference between the Ontario and the Manitoba governments, both professedly "Liberal" on the liquor question, is now fully before the public. Mr. Greenway asked for a vote of the people, and he got it in effect that Manitoba wanted total prohibition, and his next step was to ask the Ottawa Government to grant it. In Ontario the Mowat Government has declared it will ask for a plebiscit, and if the people are in favor of prohibition, they will ask the court of last resort what their power is in the matter. This is the difference between the two Liberal governments; but then as Kenneth McKenzie said in the Local House, Mr. Mowat is not a Liberal, he is only a shyster.

Consumption and Lung Diseases.

Always arises from particles of corrupt matter deposited in the air-cells, by impure blood. Purify that stream of life and it will very soon carry off and destroy the poisonous matter, and like a crystal river flowing through a desert, will bring with it and leave throughout the body the elements of health and strength. As the river leaving the elements of fertility in its course, causes the barren waste to bloom with flowers and fruit, so pure blood causes the frame to rejoice in strength and health, and bloom with unfading beauty. All Medicine Dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

To Evangelize World's Fair.

New York, May 4.—An English lord with a mission to evangelize the World's Fair is here. Monday a meeting was held by the Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn in his honor. He is Lord Bennett, a son of the Earl of Tankerville, and with him Major D. W. Whittle and Miss Whittle. Lord Bennett, together with Major Whittle and his daughter, have been engaged in evangelical work abroad. They arrived on Saturday night on the Canada. Lord Bennett and Major and Miss Whittle are going to Chicago in a few days to carry on, in connection with Mr. Moody, a series of evangelical meetings at the World's Fair. They are in the meantime the guests of General Howard.

International Boat Race.

At the international boat race held at New York, Saturday last, at which picked crews from all the foreign men-of-war competed, the British team won two out of the three races and made speed up well in the third. It was a great day for great Britain.

International Boat Race.

HOMES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourist) to Chicago, will be used at the head of the list in every particular.

To help you in fixing *in advance* upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to October 31st; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large-scale maps, and each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarter of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHARLES S. FOX, N.P.R.R.

Build Up

When the system is run down, a person becomes an easy prey to Consumption or Scrofula. Many valuable lives are saved by using Scott's Emulsion as soon as a decline in health is observed.

CHAS. S. FOX, N.P.R.R.

A. LEVY,

Tailor, From California.

Gentlemen's Suits and Ladies' Garments made to order. Fit Guaranteed.

Also Cleaning, Repairing, Pressing and Dyeing neatly done on Short Notice.

Reasonable Prices.

A. LEVY.

Establishment Cor. 5th St. and Rosser.

220m

NOVELTY 1,201.

by Lord Hillington (985) by Newton (216) by Sportsman (299); dam, Girl of the Period (353) by Sportsman (299); second dam, Trimmer (108); by Wonderful (357); dam by Barnaby (18). Novelty stands 16½ hands, weighs 1,500 pounds, color rich dark bay, black points. He moves all round with wonderful freedom and style. It will be seen that Novelty has a double strain of the famous "Sportsman" (299)'s blood, and also traces back directly to Barnaby (18).

Having in view the hard times we have decided to stand the above horses at the extremely low sum of

\$8 For the Season.

payable by note on the 15th of November next. We will give breeders the privilege of changing their mares to any one of the three stallions should they deem it advisable at any time during the season.

The above horses are all of exceptional individual merit, and their breeding is the choicest in their respective studs.

JOHN C. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 19 o'clock.

Mails for despatch are as follows:

For the East, daily, except Wednesday, Son-

day, Rapid City, daily, except Sunday, at 12:45

" South Section on Tuesday, Thursday and

Fridays 11:30.

" Northern Pacific Railway, Monday, Wed-

nesday and Friday 8:30.

Forrest Station, Friday at 12:30.

J. C. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.

MANITOBA OFFICE, 195 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager.

MONEY TO LEND

—OS—

IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.

AT Lowest Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBTENTURES PURCHASED.

Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved, Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A very small payment required down. Balance in Instalments on Easy Terms, with Moderate Interest.

Agent for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New Settlers would do well to call and see our lists before locating.

DUNCAN W. SHAW, APPRAISERS, ROOM 3, DALY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. BOX 132, C. N. M. NALD, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Chambers & Frizzell.

FAMILY BUTCHERS,

ROSSEY AVENUE.

Dealers in all Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats. Fish, Poultry and Game in Season.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEPHONE 222.

Ashton or Higgin's EUREKA

is the surest proof of the superiority of the old English brands. The competition of fifty years has failed to belittle their merits or injure their great popularity. For sale by grocers generally.

JOSEPH WADE & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEING & CO., MONTREAL.

Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt.

Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.

PAISLEY & MORTON

CANNOT STAND THE STRAIN ANY LONGER.

PAISLEY & MORTON

must have money and will sell all Goods New and old for cash only until further notice.

PAISLEY & MORTON

will stand the strain any longer.

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PAISLEY & MORTON

PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

Work has commenced at the Cone brick yard.

Winning lawn tennis court, will open on the 24th of May.

A number of French families have arrived at Whitewood, Ass., where they intend settling.

Mr. J. T. Gordon, of Pilot Mound, will ship this week about 16 car loads of heavy fat cattle, to England.

Virtex is getting up an entertainment, made up entirely of local talent, to celebrate the Queen's birthday.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Ferguson, wife of Thomas Ferguson, farmer of Birtle, dropped dead from heart disease.

The C. P. R. hotel, recently opened at Birtle, is rapidly filling up with guests from different parts of the States and Canada.

The Baron and Baroness Willdey have arrived in Manitoba, from Warwickshire, England, and have purchased land near Deloraine.

Cornwallis municipality has decided to impose a tax of \$200 per annum on implements agents who travel through the country soliciting orders.

The Ellinor Turf Club, have decided to hold a grand celebration, toward the end of June, when \$100 or \$500 will be given in prizes, for horse racing, wheeling, etc.

Last Tuesday a very successful Charity Ball was held in the Town Hall, Regina, under the auspices of the business committee of the Penny Reading's Association of that town.

Mr. Livingheart, of Calgary, was on Saturday committed for trial on a charge of procuring abortion. A Mrs. Stevenson was charged with complicity, but was remanded for further evidence. She was admitted to bail.

Napoleon has decided to hold a grand celebration on May 21st, when a large number of prizes will be awarded. Arrangements are being made for special teams. Posters will shortly be printed announcing the programme.

Six Chinamen, who arrived in Winnipeg from the west on Saturday on their way to Chicago, will have to sojourn in that city for several days. They are returned ecclesiasts and cannot proceed on their journey until papers are received from Washington. One of the party was taken to the hospital on Saturday suffering from consumption.

A cablegram from Sir Charles Tupper states that a number of immigrants are on their way to the Northwest. The party left Liverpool through the Dominion agent, Mr. Dyke of Canada, 195 of the party are from the United Kingdom, who will locate as follows : Manitoba, 114; Assinibina, 36; Alberta, 12; British Columbia, 33; 162 foreigners also sailed for Canada at the same time; their destinations are unknown.

CANADIAN.

The Amateur carmen of Canada will hold their annual regatta at Hamilton, Ont., in August.

Sir John Thompson, who is at present in England, is not expected to return to Canada before August.

At the last meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, a resolution was passed in favor of free trade.

LONDON, May 2. Major Moore has been appointed as commander of the forces in Canada.

Broadstreet's report 35 mercantile failures in Canada last week, against 31 the previous week, and 19 in the corresponding period last year.

Advices received at Ottawa, from England, indicate that the British authorities will take no steps toward removing the embargo on Canadian cattle until June at least.

Woodstock, Ont., is booming. The population has increased by 200, during the past year, and is now 3,200. The assessment last shows an increase of 50,000.

A chapter from Canada at the World's Fair, broke the floor of the building in which it was placed, and sank 12 feet to the solid ground. The horses weighed 11 tons.

The Nancarrow Liberals have decided not to run a candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Gordon, so that whoever captures the Conservative nomination may be reasonably sure of the seat.

Canada's exports to the United Kingdom declined from £85,170, in March 1892, to £5,579 last month, and in the first three months of 1893 the Dominion sent to England £127,547 worth of produce, compared with £272,647 in the same period of 1892.

A sensation has been caused at the Bell Telephone Company office through the disappearance of one of the chief employees, Thomas G. Crosby. No defalcation was found in his books which makes his disappearance all the more mysterious. Crosby was a man about 30 and lived at 48, Huron street,

Galt, Ont., May 1. This morning, shortly after 11 o'clock a most daring robbery was perpetrated at Pettit's grocerying street. In full view of passers-by, and right in the busiest part of town, a sneak thief entered the store and seized the boy in charge where he was.

The boy replied that Mr. Pettit had gone to dinner. Then he selected a barrel kept barrels for sale. The boy snatched, and went down in the cellar, leaving no one in the store, but his visitor. When the robber got down to business, he touched the till, securing 50c. proceeding to the safe, he opened the door (it was not locked), and secured all the money, \$80 in bills. When the boy was upstairs, he suspected something, and went down and found that the establishment had been robbed. The police were notified.

At 8 o'clock this morning, the police were notified that a boy, about 12 years of age, had been seen in the neighbourhood, and will endeavor to locate him before he leaves town. The thief, who was a perfect scoundrel, was a clean-shaven, thick-set man, about 5 feet 9 inches, and wore a black slouch hat and black clothes.

Montreal Aldermen propose to tax all telegraph and electric poles \$10 each.

There are 10,000 poles in Montreal.

Mr. H. A. Massey, of the Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, has given \$10,000 towards the new Columbian Methodist College, of Vancouver, B. C.

Prof. Robertson, of Ottawa, has received from London, Eng., a package of tea worth 35 guineas a pound. It is a rare and delicate variety much sought after in England.

At the meeting of the Congregational District Union in Toronto on Monday a resolution was passed decreasing the action of those representatives of Congregationalism who voted on the Toronto Presbytery some months ago, with propositions looking toward a union of the two denominations.

The full court gave a judgment the other day that is of importance to the public. Some four years ago, the Ontario Bank got a judgment against the town of Portage, for \$3,530. At the time McArthur, Boyle and Campbell were the agents of the town, and they agreed to pay the draft of the town for that amount, in favor of the Ontario Bank, to get the debentures of the town for that amount. The draft was made, and accepted by McArthur, Boyle and Campbell, but they refused to pay it, as they did not get the debentures as agreed on. In the Ontario Bank sued McArthur, Boyle and Campbell, and got judgment and finally, their money, McArthur, Boyle and Campbell then sued the Portage, and the Portage denied liability, on the ground the draft had not been authorized by the ratepayers, but by the council only, so by law had been passed authorizing such debentures as were promised. The action, Justice Kilian awarded judgment in favor of plaintiff. Justice Bain remarking that, as no law had been passed by the ratepayers authorizing the draft, the town was not liable. If he ruled otherwise it would be a precedent to allow councils to do business as they pleased, most recklessly, if they desired. The town of Portage gets out of \$2,530 in a contemptible way, but it explains the law all the same.

Fire at Carberry.

A big blaze took place at Carberry on Tuesday night last. The fire started at about 9 o'clock and raged fiercely the greater part of the night, and could be distinctly seen from Brandon, the sky being illuminated for miles around. Below is a list of merchants whose business places have been burned :

W. D. Munro, S. Windsor, Greg. Barrett, R. Lyons, H. Anderson, Logan & Co., Dr. Shaw, W. Boyd, G. R. Smith, P. Curran, and C. Malone; the G. N. W. Telegraph office and the County Court office were also burned.

An eye witness describes the business part of the town as being a complete wreck. So far as we can learn the damage to a large extent will be covered by insurance.

THE ADVISORY BOARD.

Regulations for Entrance to Collegiate Schools---Report Regarding Agriculture Text Book.

The adjourned meeting of the advisory board was held in Winnipeg, on Saturday, when there were present the Metropolitan of Rupert's Land, Rev. Dr. Bryce, and Professor Cochrane.

The following regulations for entrance to collegiate school were adopted :

1. An entrance examination to the collegiate schools of the province shall be held by the department of education along with the examination for teachers, in July of each year. Due notice of this examination shall be given to all collegiate institutions and intermediate schools, and diplomas shall be issued to those successful in this examination. (a) The examination shall cover the following :

Grammar and composition---Tweed's grammar, three hours. The examination in composition and the ability to express the sense and facility to apply his knowledge of choice of words, arrangement of words in sentences, and the use of punctuation, in a short essay on some suitable subject. History, Outlines of English and Canadian, one and a half hours.

Geography, British Empire (especially Canada) United States, one and a half hours.

English, "Cricket on the Hearth," English classics, No. 80, two hours. Horatius at the Bridge, days of ancient Rome; English classics series Nos. 76 and 75.

Speaking, writing, on 11 papers.

Necessary to pass forty per cent. in each subject and fifty per cent. on the whole.

2. At such examination candidates from the various public schools of the province may present themselves as follows : (a) Those pupils who present a certificate from the principal of standard VIII of having done successfully the work of such department. (b) Pupils from country schools who present a certificate of having attended a public school for six months preceding the examination in standard V. (c) Candidates who have not been attending the public schools of the province may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the presiding examiner, but all such shall be specially reported to the department.

3. When at any time during the interval between extra examinations it is considered desirable to admit a pupil provisionally until the next examination, the superintendent of city schools and the principal of the collegiate shall at once report in detail upon the case to the department of education, without whose approval no provisional admission may be made.

4. Holders of second and third class teachers' certificate may be admitted without examination to such place in the collegiate schools as their standing may justify.

TEXT BOOK OF AGRICULTURE.

The text book committee on text book on agriculture presented the following report :

That in regard to the communication of G. L. Dods, asking that a text book on agriculture be placed on the programme of studies for the public schools, the board recommended to the minister of education to communicate to the editor of the paper that the department as to whether the text book on agriculture by Dr. G. L. Dods, & Son, be authorized in Ontario schools, and in whole or in part, in Ontario schools, and in whole or in part, in Ontario schools as a text book.

Mr. D. A. Wickware was appointed sub-examiner for the next teachers' examination.

MARKETS.

The prices paid in the city to farmers at present are as follows :

Wheat No. 1.....	50 to 52c.
Oats.....	20c.
Barley.....	25c. " 30c.
Bran, none in the city.	
Poultry, source.	
Eggs, per dozen.....	10c. " 12c.
Butter, per lb.....	20c.
Potatoes, per bushel.....	35c.
beef, per lb. live weight.....	3 " 35c.
Mutton, per lb.....	6c.
Pork, per lb.....	52c. " 6c.
Hay per ton.....	\$12.



All the Fashionable Shapes in Shoes

For Ladies' Wear comprehends much, but that is about the size and character of our Exhibit for the Fair, not Chicago, but of Brandon. It's the biggest exhibit in the city, and it's drawing in the largest number of admiring and busy ladies. Fine Shoes for fair wearers at fair prices, tempt purchasers. When it comes to nailmats, the feet are as important as the head; indifferent Footwear wears the whole costume. So many pretty and new styles make a choice easy. From our assortment take a choice of Shoes for \$1.50 for \$1.75 for \$2.00, for \$2.25 for \$2.50, for \$2.75 for \$3.00. The finest to be found in any city.

THE BRANDON BOOT CO.

JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

Telephone 218. P. O. Box 243

Canadian Pacific Railway

THE FAVORITE LINE.

Quickest and best Route to all points

East, West and South

The only line carrying passengers to the East and West without change of Cars and reaching all the important cities of the American Continent, and direct Steamship connections to Europe, China, Japan

Europe, China, Japan

Unequalled Advantages for Booking Passengers to the Old Country.

TO YOKOHAMA AND HONG KONG

Empress of China, from Vancouver May 15th " of India, " June 5th " of Japan, " June 26th And about every four weeks thereafter.

For full information apply to

F. C. PATERSON,

C. P. R. City Ticket Agent, Brandon.



W. L. DOUGLAS,

\$3 Boots the Best in the World,

FOR SALE BY

ZINK BROS.

Cor. 7th Street and Rosser Avenue Brandon.

Contractor's - Supplies.

If you require anything in the Building Line call and see us and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

We Manufacture

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c

at our FACTORY, 5TH ST.

We also carry a large stock of

Kiln Run, Veneer

AND

Repressed Brick.

at our brick Yards, 13th St. In buying from us you buy direct from the manufacturers thus saving middlemen profits. We carry Full Lines in

CEMENTS, PLASTERS, HAIR GLASS AND LIME.

Our LUMBER is all Kiln Dried on the premises by the hot blast system.

F. T. COPE Manufacturing Co.

Factory, 5th St. ---

SCOTT'S EMULSION

DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages.

Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

The Recognized Standard BRANDS

"Mungo," "Kicker," "Cable."

Universally acknowledged to be superior in every respect to any other brands in the market. Always reliable, as has been fully demonstrated by the millions that are sold annually and the increasing demand for them, notwithstanding an increased competition of over One Hundred and Twenty-five Factories. This fact speaks volumes. We are not cheap. Cigar manufacturers.

S. Davis & Sons.

MONTREAL.

Largest and Highest Grade Cigar Manufacturers in Canada.

Have You Tried The

"CABLE EXTRA"

CIGAR ?

The Family Medicine.

Trout Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890.

W. H. COUSTROCK, Brockville.

Dear Sir—For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,

R. LAWSON

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills each week, and disease of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

RICH PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, bilious troubles and headache. Burdock Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this or be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Dec. 22, '92.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied. As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our OLD CHUM Pipe, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once. Aug. 18 ad.

'El Padre'

PINS
PISTOLS

AGENT.

SPECIAL

VALUES

THIS

WEEK.

We offer very pretty designs in Prints at

8, 10, 12½ and 15 cts per yd.

Sateens 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 and 30c.

French Delaines Silk Mixture 25 and 35 cts per yard.

Skirt Embroideries 50c per yd upwards

Allover Embroideries 35c 50c per yd upwards.

Unlabeled Table Linen 25c 35c 45c 55c 65c 75c 85c 95c 105c 115c 125c 135c 145c 155c 165c 175c 185c 195c 205c 215c 225c 235c 245c 255c 265c 275c 285c 295c 305c 315c 325c 335c 345c 355c 365c 375c 385c 395c 405c 415c 425c 435c 445c 455c 465c 475c 485c 495c 505c 515c 525c 535c 545c 555c 565c 575c 585c 595c 605c 615c 625c 635c 645c 655c 665c 675c 685c 695c 705c 715c 725c 735c 745c 755c 765c 775c 78

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are 413,000,000 feet of standard timber in the State of Washington.

Queen Fasha has a daughter 11 years old who is receiving a careful education in Europe.

The latest magazine rifle, invented by Horace Mannlicher, can discharge 100 shots per minute.

The Hungarian Government has failed to pay its twenty-five million marks due through the Deutsche Bank.

England pays annually for foreign live animals \$2,245,000, and for meat, poultry, eggs, butter and cheese, \$2,433,200,000.

A meeting attended by ten thousand persons was held in Albert Hall, London, yesterday to protest against the Home Rule Bill.

Two party leaders in Germany have agreed to meet as inevitable and unavoidable in their preparations for the election.

Hudson Maxim, an American inventor, who has a new explosive substance which is equivalent to dynamite.

Mandarin tailor, Herr Howe, has had his builder protest cloth to some, for he has just sold it to a company for \$75,000.

In the last three weeks of his life the Derby distributed among the poor a thousand pounds, besides giving sums to charitable organizations.

News has been received of the sudden death, in London, Eng., a few days ago, of the heartbroken Sir Robert Piers, president of the supreme court of Newfoundland.

A matter of gossip in England that Queen Victoria is to leave the bulk of her immense fortune of \$25,000,000 to the Prince of Connaught and the Princess

of Wales, Kenyon, who lives in Oxford but has fallen heir by the death of his son in Seattle, Wash., to property in state and in California valued at \$25,000.

Men were burned to death a few days ago in a lodging house in Burlington, and several had narrow escapes, but all whom saved their lives by jumping from the windows.

An island of Ceylon has 9,000 acres in apple orchards, in patches, and 10,000 fine orange groves. One entire acre of land is said to thrive remarkably well without any care.

It is said the oldest tree in the world is now in express of Lombardy. It was a tree forty years before the birth of Christ. While others assert that some trees exist in Senegal that are 5,000 years old.

A fullrigged schooner, name unknown, sank on the ledge between Malibou Cove and Arisaga, N. S., recently and immediately went to pieces. It is supposed she belonged to Prince Edward Island. All hands perished. The storm was the worst on record.

There are no native kangaroos except the continent of Australia. That country contains about 11,000,000 of them. Over 1,000,000 skins a year are shipped to the United States for use in bootmaking. India will make about four pairs of native-sized shoes.

A native American millionaire, whose name is not conchis, has taken a fancy to a colonial group of statuary in the Sacre Coeur garden in Paris, the work of Rodin, and has purchased it. The cost is \$10,000, to which a round sum must be added to transport the group to the United States.

Hear Oscar Bowman, the African expert, has arrived home after a 14 months' exploring expedition. Herr Bowman, who was sent to Africa by the German, East Africa and Anti-Slavery Societies, claims to have made important discoveries. He intends making public in a few days a statement regarding his trip.

The Price of Land in London.

Recently a freehold property in London facing the bank of England was put up to auction, but was bought in for £176,000 or £45 per square foot, say \$1.52 per square inch.

The premises comprised about 3,911 square feet, so that the frontage was 50 feet; this was at the rate of \$17,142 per foot frontage, or \$1,428 (fourteen hundred and twenty-eight) per inch of frontage.

The auctioneer stated that 270 per square foot was the highest price ever realized in the city of London. This would be more than 50 per cent higher than the above.

Romance.

This world has a good deal of romance, and romance is the silver lining to the cloud of hard materialism, of which life is largely composed; and the romantic is not confined to the narrow region occupied by poets or painters, but is met in the wool shop, in the harvest field and in the woodland, and men are all the better for meeting it.

Imitating the disgraceful conduct of the students of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, a number of girls in West hall, belonging to the same university, seized half a dozen of their schoolbooks and brandished them with infinite glee in their backs, breasts, arms, and hands, for the purpose of so distinguishing that they would be unable to wear their dress at the senior reception.

A meeting of high churchmen from Hamilton and other places has been held at the latter city recently, and organization known as the "Canadian Church Union" formed. The object of the meeting was to consider the scheme of union which was practised before the formation of the puritan element in the church, which did away with customs, lights and other ornaments.

The Work of Cyclones in the South.

What is considered by some as a fairly safe place to go to from time to time is the effect that an elevator will have across the Mississippi at that point, based on the site of a hundred yards which was in turn transferred to the spot where the elevator had been, but apparently as may appear to be it is not in the story which has floated upon the imagination which runs as follows: "An aged woman in that state owns a large pot which she claims was made out by a cyclone. She says the pot is as good as ever, only the legs and handles are on the inside now, and when she stirs the clothes, she always another cyclone to turn it, and leave matters as they originally stood."

TOMMY AS AN INVESTMENT.

"Tommy at the barn"—"Papa, is this the finest team in town?"

"Tommy's Father"—"No, but there isn't any finer. Those horses, my boy, cost me \$800. They're a perfect match, high spirited, good travellers, and come of a famous ancestry."

"Mrs. Tuttle Cook, Weymouth, N. S.

DEAFNESS CURED.

Sirs.—For years I was troubled with deafness, and last winter could scarcely hear at all. On applying Hargrave's Yellow Oil it restored my hearing and I now hear as well as anyone.

Mrs. Tuttle Cook, Weymouth, N. S.

Subscribe for this paper.

BEST EVER MADE.

Dear Sirs.—I can highly recommend Hargrave's Pectoral Balsam as the best remedy ever made for coughs and colds. I am never without it in my house.

Harry Palmer, Lorneville, Ont.

The wind never blows to suit the man who rises late.

FOR SEVERE COLDS.

Gentlemen.—I had a severe cold, for which I took Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I find it an excellent remedy, giving prompt relief and pleasant taste.

J. Paynter, Huntsville, Ont.

The fish that never eats flies is not to be caught on a hook.

A PROMPT CURE.

Gentlemen.—Having suffered over two years with constipation, and the doctors not having helped me, I concluded to try B. B., and before I used one bottle I was cured. I can also recommend it for such headache.

Ethel D. Haines, Lakeview, Ont.

The man with a long head is rarely headlong.—Binghamton Leader.

GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA.

Keep the hand pure, the stomach in good working order, and the entire system free from morbid effete matter by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which cleanses, strengthens and tones the whole system. Cholera cannot attack the healthy.

He behaved dreadful at the swarry, said Mrs. Parlington. "Acted like a perfect idiot."—Quids.

WHAT CAN BE DONE.

When the system is overloaded with impurity, the circulation sluggish, and the stomach out of order, as is often the case in springtime, there is no remedy so efficacious as Burdock Blood Bitters to remove every trace of impure matter and restore perfect health.

Got it on the Wrong Leg.

There is a time to keep silent, but it was evidently not the right time in the case of a boy mentioned, who lives in an Ontario town. He got a slice in his foot and, in spite of his protestations, his mother decided to place a poultice over his wound. The boy vigorously resisted.

"I won't have no poultice," he declared stoutly.

"Yes, you will, Eddie," declared both mother and grandmother, firmly; and the boy reluctantly went to bed at bedtime.

If the patient is ready the boy was not, and he proved so refractory that a switch was brought into requisition. It was arranged that the grandmother should apply the poultice, while the mother was to stand with the uplifted switch at the bedside. The boy was told that if he "opened his mouth" he would receive that which would keep him quiet. As the hot poultice touched the boy's foot he opened his mouth.

"You open," he began.

"Keep still," said his mother, shaking her stick, while the grandmother busily applied the poultice.

Once more the little fellow opened his mouth.

But the uplifted switch awoke him into silence.

In a minute more the poultice was firmly in place, and the little boy was tucked in bed.

"There, now," said his mother, "the old sinner will be drawn out and Eddie's foot will be all well."

As the mother and grandmother moved triumphantly away a shrill, small voice came from under the bedclothes:

"You've got it on the wrong foot!"—Reholoth Sunday Herald.

THE PRICE OF LAND IN LONDON.

Recently a freehold property in London facing the bank of England was put up to auction, but was bought in for £176,000 or £45 per square foot, say \$1.52 per square inch.

The premises comprised about 3,911 square feet, so that the frontage was 50 feet; this was at the rate of \$17,142 per foot frontage, or \$1,428 (fourteen hundred and twenty-eight) per inch of frontage.

The auctioneer stated that 270 per square foot was the highest price ever realized in the city of London. This would be more than 50 per cent higher than the above.

RUMOR.

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WEDDING BREAKFAST INVITATIONS.

It is now more fashionable than ever to invite a greater number of guests, Invitations should be sent out a fortnight before the wedding day.

The newest invitation cards are now nearly all printed on one side, and the designs are very attractive; but sometimes there is a mixture of both styles.

The folded cards with the initials of the bride and groom printed in gold on either side, with the invitation in silver underneath, are neatest.

The groom should provide bouquets for himself and bride, and the latest in demand presents are brooches or rings in gold or silver, with the true lover's knot.

To give a brooch with the year in which the marriage takes place, outlined in diamonds or pearls, is considered chic.

NOT ACCOMMODATING ENOUGH.

"Do you think it will fade?" she asked anxiously, as she chewed a mouthful of the goods.

"No, I'm sure it won't."

"Nor shrink in the washing?"

"Well, these are linen threads."

"How wide did you say it was?"

"Forty-eight inches, ma'am."

"That isn't extra wide."

"It hasn't made any wider."

"Are you sure it will wear well?"

"Certainly, ma'am—like cast iron."

"And won't fade nor shrink?"

"Not the least bit, ma'am."

"Do you change goods in this store?"

"Then I won't trade here."

"I won't patronize a store where they're not more accomodating," and she walked away, leaving the clerk a wreck behind her.

She was good as ever, only the legs and handles are on the inside now, and when she stirs the clothes, she always another cyclone to turn it, and leave matters as they originally stood.

YOUR FAMILY

should be provided with the well-known emergency medicine,

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

The best remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Prompt to act,

SURE TO CURE

ANDREW SCHMIDT,
86 ALBERT STREET, WINNIPEG,
Brass Foundry, Machine Shop and Wire Works
Boiler and Engine Repairing.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,
(Established 1861)
MONTRÉAL.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Advances made on consignments of WHEAT,
OATS, BARLEY, etc., for sale in Montreal or
in the various British Markets.

RUPTURED PERSONS.—If you

want a quick cure, write to C. DORRISON,
22 St. Stephen's Street, Toronto.

JOHN ST. CLAIR, Vice-President; Senator
W. R. ALLAN, of Allan, Brydges & Co.
THOS. GILROY, Manitoba Manager Sun Life Ins.

HON. COLIN INKSTER, Sheriff.

J. A. CHRISTIE, Brandon, Lumber Manuf., etc.

W. C. CURRY, Director Wm. Water Works Co.

W. R. DICK, of Dick, Banning & Co., Lumber
Merchant.

W. H. EUSTACE, Secretary and Manager;
General Insurance Agents.

W. C. CLIFFORD, Austin.

THE SCHAEFFER

THE MOST POPULAR.

Every Schaeffer Waranted for Ten Years

Double the time of any other Maker.

PIANOS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

NO INTEREST.—NO HUMDRUM.

Wholesale Warehouse,

262 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

JAMES SMITH, Agent.

PIANOS

Evans Bros. and Hoerr Pianos.

Unequalled Doherty Organs.

Big bargains and easy terms.

Send for particulars and price list.

Wholesale and retail.

O. E. MARCY, WINNIPEG

228 KING ST.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlock all the clogged avenues of the

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying

off gradually without weakening the

system, all the impurities and foul

humors of the secretions; at the same

time Correcting Acidity of the

Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-

pepsia, Headaches, Distress-

disorder, Constipation, Dryness of

the Skin, Dropsey, Jaundice, Salt Rheum,

Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of

the Heart, Nervousness, and Gener-

al Debility; all these and many other

similar Complaints yield to the

happy influence of BURDOCK

BLOOD BITTERS.

Ask FOR THEM

USE THEM

RECOMMEND THEM

H. F. PRICE, Agent,

153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

L. HILSEY & CO. Proprietors.

153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

Go to the Brandon Nursery and get some trees for Arbor Day—times are hard but a little money will be well spent in a few good hardy trees—and in the years to come you and your children will find pleasure in watching their growth. Maples, 5 to 6 feet high, from \$10 per 100 and upwards; currant, gooseberry bushes, \$8 per 100; raspberry, strawberry plants; spruce, larch, roses, &c., all hardy varieties and at equally low prices. If you cannot call send for price list to H. Patmore, Brandon Nursery.

LOCAL NEWS.

Lauder and Hartney are both going to have wrist mills.

Mr. J. C. Sinclair, left Brandon, Friday last for British Columbia.

Mr. J. Hardaker, of Rapid City, has taken up his residence in Brandon.

H. Galbraith, Hartney, is likely to receive a license for his well kept house.

Mr. H. T. Munn left Brandon for Calgary, Friday last, with a carload of horses.

Mrs. McIntyre, of Carberry, is in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Christie.

Most of the men who have been out of work the greater part of the winter have found employment.

A committee has been formed by the directors of the Brandon Agricultural Society to consider the park question.

The new organist at St. Matthew's is Prof. Mengard of Carberry. Prof. Mengard is a native of Halle, Germany.

Mr. W. A. Macdonald's committee room opened up Saturday last. The room is the first upstairs in the Macdonald Block.

Mr. S. Bower, son of Mr. S. Bower and a former resident of Brandon, is visiting his home here. Mr. Bower is now living at Butte City, Montana.

There arrived on the Tuesday morning train from the west two men, in charge of Sergeant McMinn, who were taken at once to the Asylum.

Mr. R. Kerr sold a half section, 7 miles north of Alexander the other day, for \$4250. There are 160 acres under crop. This is considered a good sale.

Last week Prof. Saunders, director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, was in town on business, connected with the Experimental farm here.

A great number of Chinamen have passed through the city lately. On Saturday last, a whole train load went through, bound for the States.

On Friday evening last, a large choir practice took place in the English church here, under the leadership of Mr. Hague, the new choirmaster. The choir will in future be a much larger one than hitherto.

We hear from Mr. Patmore, the tree grower, that he has a contract to supply the Cemetery Co. with several hundred trees this spring. This will greatly improve the appearance of the grounds.

The Queen's birthday will be celebrated by the Sons of England, of this city, in right royal style. It is the wish of the members that some of the Winnipeg brethren will help them celebrate the holiday.

There arrived on Monday morning's Souris train a Mrs. Isaacs, of Souris, suffering from consumption. The lady was taken immediately to the General Hospital, where she still remains in a precarious condition.

Commandant and Mrs. Booth, of the Salvation Army, will visit Brandon on Saturday and Sunday, June 10 and 11, when, no doubt, they will be greeted with a general barracks to hear the noted speakers.

Mr. Montgomery, the well known grocer, continues to his former patrons in town and country that he has a full line of groceries at his new stand on Rosser Ave., and that he is prepared to supply all their needs in his line.

Mr. H. C. Pearce went from Killarney into Winnipeg to the General Hospital on Monday. It appears that the lame in his right leg is dislocated giving rise to inflammation and the formation of an abscess. It is feared another amputation will be necessary.

It will be remembered that W. H. Brown, a farmer near Brandon, disappeared mysteriously last fall, whilst driving to Rapid City with a horse and buckboard. His body was found on Saturday last in the Assiniboine river, 15 miles below Brandon. Deceased was 60 years of age.

A good team of footballers leave Brandon on Arbor day, to play at Carberry. The following is the team: Goal, Geo. Mutter; backs, Messrs. Grunsky and Torgeson; half backs, Messrs. Arnett, Houston and Logan; right wing, Messrs. Davies and Louch; left wing, Messrs. Clark; centre, Mr. Bowes.

Miss Johnson, who left Brandon last week for the African mission field, received a great reception from the Congregationalists of Winnipeg. Miss Johnson left Winnipeg on Thursday last, for Montreal, whence she will go to Boston and New York, taking passage from the latter point.

An interesting lecture was given on Friday evening last, in the Presbyterian church, on Temperance. The lecture was given under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. of this city, by Mr. Dawson, of Kincardine, Ont. After a selection from the choir, and a recitation by Miss O. Bowd, in the chairman, Mr. R. McKeown, called up the lecturer. There is no doubt but that the lecture proved a very interesting one to the listeners. Mr. Dawson took hold of his subject in a very masterly manner, and showed him self to be fully acquainted with the subject in hand. A trio was then sung after which a vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by Dr. Fleming and carried unanimous.

The meeting then closed.

RHEUMATIC CURE IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2ms

Mr. J. S. Patterson, of Winnipeg, is in the city.

Supt. Bogue, of the G. N. W. C., was in Winnipeg last week.

Mr. J. C. Toad, of this city, went south to St. Paul, last week.

A carload of Chinamen passed through the city last week en route for Mexico.

Mr. Sampson, of the brick-yard, west of the city, intends opening up his yard shortly.

Tickets for the World's Fair can be had at the Northern Pacific ticket office, every day.

A new post office has been established at Melbourne, with James Creasy as postmaster.

Two arrived in Manitoba last month 20 immigrants and seventy-one cars of stock and effects.

Mr. H. J. Inglis, of Griswold, a gentleman well known in Brandon, is in town visiting friends.

A number of Mennonites are leaving the Jordan district for Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Mr. Sylvester, of the Sylvester binder works, Lindsay, Ont., is registered at the Mennants'.

Mr. G. B. Coleman is building a brick veneer house opposite the one he is at present living in.

On Friday evening last, a horse driven by Mr. V. Fraser, bolted down Rosser Ave., creating quite a sensation.

The Employers Liability bill giving compensation to workmen in case of injury came in force yesterday.

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